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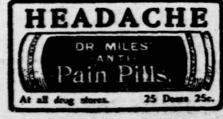


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Mr. C. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture for the state of Georgia, testified
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concerning the progress of farming in that

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PRAISES GOV. WELLS. Senstor Kearns Says Every Resident

of Utah Should Rejoice. The veto by Governor Wells of the Evans bill meets with the hearty approval of Senator Kearns of Utah. When this measure was first brought to the senator's attention him to use his influence to prevent its passage by the legislature. When it became certain that the bill would certainly pass,

Senator Kearns directed his attention to

the governor and urged him repeatedly to

kill the measure by his veto. Senator Kearns today said: "The action of Governor Wells fulfills all my expectations and wishes. The governor State Commissioner Stevens Before has evidently been guided in this matter by

polygamy as I am. This Evans bill was no doubt a desire on the part of a few to prevent persecution. The framers of the bill and some of its supporters no doubt believed the enactment of this law would accomplish the desired purpose. They did not look very far ahead evidently, for had they done so they would have seen a constitutional amendment staring them in the face. There have been persecutions in Utah, but the passage of such a bill as the Evans amendment certainly would not stop them. Every resident of Utah should congratulate himself that the governor had the temerity to put his stamp of disapproval on this measure. The eyes of the country were upon him and he was equal to the task." FARMING IN GEORGIA.

state, which his said had been especially marked during the past two years. In that time there had been, he said, a great advance in the has of improved machinery on the farm. He expressed the opinion that the best remedy sgainst the crime and vagrancy among the agricultural laborers is better churches, better schools and improved mail facilities, in other words, greater enlightenment. The maximum wages for this class of labor is, Mr. Stevens said, \$15 per month, and minimum \$5, with house, fuel, etc., furnished free. He had, he said, never seen a time when a man who wanted work could not get it. There was no disposition to prevent colored tenants becoming owners of their farms, and there were many instances of such ownership. Nor was there any disposition on the part of white land owners to oppress colored tenants or laborers, but Mr. Stevens considered the tenant system a bad one. He also said that Georgia is not seeking labor immigration, but that the state does invite immigrants who will buy land and make homes and become an integral part of the commonwealth.

Simplicity of His Life While Living Depression Now Existing in Cotton at the White House.

HARRISON'S

HIS TREATMENT OF NEWSPAPER MEN MANY OF THE MILLS HAVE CLOSED

Believed Trustworthy.

ENJOYED SOLITARY WALKS

"Notwithstanding Gen. Harrison's aris-

ocratic lineage and his exalted station as President of the United States," said an old newspaper man today, "he was one of the most democratic men I ever met, either in public or private life. He was the same with one man as with another, in spite of the fact that one may have been poor and insignificant in station and the other rich and influential. He was a thorough gentleman under all circumstances and conditions, and was courteous and considerate to everybody who had business with him. Apparently cold and austere in manner, he was in fact one of the warmest-hearted men that ever lived. This characteristic was demonstrated in the most practical way whenever any of those he loved met with any loss or family affliction. In such cases his sympathy was as warm, sincere and consoling as that of a tender wife or a loving mother. Moreover, he was a thoroughly domestic man, and preferred the simple joys of the family hearth and home to the greatest pomp and ceremony of public functions.

"His love and devotion to his little grandson, Baby McKee, was remarkable. He was almost as much wrapped up in that celebrated boy as a mother with her firstborn. It was a matter of comment during

born. It was a matter of comment during his residence in the White House that young Ben had more actual control over the President than the most influential the President than the most influential member of his cabinet; that is, in case it became a question of choice as to which should have his first attention. When not engaged with the cares of state he would romp and play with 'Baby McKee' and take him out for a walk whenever the opportunity offered. Little Ben was a most autocratic playmate, and was most exacting in his demands on his venerable and dignified grandfather. That the latter happened to be the chief magistrate of the greatest nation in the world made no difference to the boy. But all that's been told before, and is well known to everybody who reads the newspapers.

Treatment of Newspaper Men. "The point I wanted to make when I started out was that General Harrison was thoroughly democratic in his daily dealings with men. Newspaper men who have associated with him with various degrees of intimacy during his public and private career have been strongly impressed with that fact. While he was President he took many long railroad trips to various parts of the country, in-cluding the famous 10,000-mile trip to the

"Newspaper men accompanied him on all the trips of a public character, and he made it a rule that they should always be considered members of his party and treat-ed just like all the others, cabinet ministers, generals of the army, admirals of the navy, it made no difference who. He always made it a point to inform visiting committeemen from cities desiring to entertain him that the newspaper men were members of his personal party and must not be discriminated against in any way in the arrangements. Thus it happened that the correspondents were always provided with carriage in the processions and had prominent seats near the head of the banquet table. But it was in the special trains on the road that General Harrison showed ing car there were seats for only four persons at the President's table. In order to make everybody feel perfectly at home General Harrison made it a practice to change his guests at each meal. In that way every member of the party had an opportunity to break bread with the President. The newspaper men were always in-cluded in this arrangement, and each had his turn of breakfasting or dining with the President, and his wife, also, if she hap-President, and his wife, also, if she happened to be of the party, which was frequently the case. Members of the journalistic fraternity were also frequent guests at the White House during General Harrison's administration and several of them have dined there more than once with him and his family. I am not speaking now of the great editors and leading journalists, but of the humbler and less well-known members of the craft, those who came in

fessional duties of acquainting the public with the affairs of the government. with the affairs of the government.

"Ex President Harrison was a great walker and did more walking through the streets of this city than probably any other President, with the possible exception of General Grant. Although his favorite walk was down past the White Lot to the monument grounds, where there were comparatively few persons on the streets, he frequently wandered out Connecticut avenue and on other much frequented thoroughfares. It was no uncommon thing for him to stroll out of the White House grounds, down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol and back, mingling unmolested in the crowd on that thoroughfare during the busiest hours of the day. He was recognized by nearly every one, but was not interfered with in the least, not even by the most importunate office seaker.

"One afternoon he was taking one of his walks down Pennsylvania avenue, when he him on one of his railroad trips, near the Corcoran building. Desiring some information about the proceedings of Congress, which he thought the reporter might be able to give him, he asked him to join

gress, which he thought the reporter might be able to give him, he asked him to join him. While they were talking the President kept walking down the avenue and the reporter was compelled to accompany him. The latter said afterward that he thought the President might prefer to be alone, but as he kept on talking and walking he was constrained by common politeness to remain with him. Thus it happened that the President of the United States and a newspaper reporter walked the length of Pennsylvania avenue together on an apparently equal social footing, while the great departments were discharging their thousands of employes upon that broad thoroughfare.

"What made the walk more memorable to the reporter, as he afterward told me, was that during their long walk the President talked freely to him in the greatest confidence in regard to the affair of the cruiser Baltimore at Valparaiso, which resulted in the killing of several American sailors and threatened to result in open hostilities between this country and Chile. It was a critical period in our history, and every preparation was being made to compel the little South American republic to accede to our demands for reparation. It will therefore be seen that the President's personal views on the subject were extremely important at that particular time, especially from a newspaper standpoint. But General Harrison was not talking for publication, and before the two separated he simply informed the reporter to that effect, and said he must regard what he had heard as confidential. The reporter told me that it was a great story, and that he could have 'scooper' the world and made a pile of money out of it, but that when the President told him it was confidential, why that settled it. And the reporter never published a word about it from that day to this. But there's nothing surprising in that. And if he had, no one would have been more surprised than General Harrison himself, for he was a good judge of men and knew his confidence was not mispisced. I merely mentioned

Secretary Long has signed the papers doin the American navy is in an experimental stage, and that the application of it to ships abroad has developed defects that have resulted in its abandonment by at least one country whose naval expansion is patallel of our own.

HABITS MEXICO'S INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.

Reposed Confidence in Those He | Other Conditions Throughout the Republic Favorable.

FUTURE OF MINING FIELD

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10, 1901. The stagnation which now exists in the cotton manufacturing industry of Mexico will prove a benefit rather than a misfortune if the lesson it conveys is taken to heart. A large proportion of the cotton mills producing the coarser grade of goods are now closed down as a result of overproduction. There are other complications in the situation which will necessi-

tate a reorganization of this business and

will undoubtedly lead to greater care in

the organization and extension of other

new industries and greater conservatism in loaning money upon industrial securities. The staple article of consumption in Mexico in the line of cloth is a coarse grade of cotton from which nearly all the clothing of the people is made. It was but a few years ago that cotton manufacturing was almost unknown in the republic. This condition did not last long, however, after the promoters from the United States and other foreign countries realized

the possibilities of the situation.

In 1883 there were \$12,000,000 invested in cotton mills in this country. Now there are over \$30,000,000 represented in plants are over \$30,000,000 represented in plants coming under that classification. As Mexico is not an exporter of cotton goods as soon as the local demand was supplied trade reached its limit. The high price of cotton in the United States, from which country Mexico secures a large portion of her raw material, the expense of fuel other than water power and the large capitalization and fixed charges against the mills were a combination of circumstances which rendered the industry unable to withstand rendered the industry unable to withstand any period of severe depression. The result has been a drop in the price of cotton mill stocks, in some instances below the amount for which they were pledged.

The Lesson to Be Learned. The remedy for the present depression is already being actively discussed, and it is generally agreed that a solution will be found in time which will again put a more encouraging face upon affairs. The mills will develop more water powers, thus using less expensive fuel, will put in ma-chinery for the production of a higher grade of goods, will increase the consuming power of the people by development and reduce the fixed charges by reorganiza-

Another thing which will be of material assistance in starting these mills again will be a drop in the price of cotton in the United States, which is looked for as in-evitable. The method employed in building some of these mills may lead to loss in certain directions, for the stocks have in a number of instances been "kited." The stock of the parent concern has been pledged for money to build another mill and so on, until the original investment, sufficient only to erect one plant, has been used to erect several, all of which are heavily incumbered. Normal conditions of prosperity can hardly correct entirely such a procedure as this, for even under extraordinarily favorable conditions it would be difficult to carry such enterprises. difficult to carry such enterprises to a successful outcome. In brief, the industry has been rushed to death, encouraged by prohibitive tariffs and favorable concessions, which led to enormous profits in the be reorganized, the needs of the market more carefully studied and catered to, the cost of operation cheapened and in time the industry will accommodate itself to the needs of the country. As a result of this needs of the country. As a result of this process the water will be squeezed from the stocks, badly managed plants will succumb and there will be more or less loss distributed among those who furnished the original capital and those who loaned money upon these industrial securities without taking into account the tendency to overdo. The present condition has been foreseen by shrewd observers for several years, but the building of cotton mills in Mexico became a sort of mania and had to run its course.

Development of Mining.

The cotton industry, however, seems to be the only point in Mexico's industrial affairs which presents any unfavorable aspect. Mining is the great resource of this country, and in less than twenty-five years the production of gold and silver alone has risen from \$25,000,000 to \$78,000,000, to say nothing of other metals which are mined incidentally. There is no possibility of overdoing the mining development, for the product is staple the world over and always finds a ready cash market at fixed prices. prices. It is not too much to say that twenty-five years from now the output of precious metals from Mexico will be many precious metals from Mexico will be many times what it is today, for in the great states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Oxaca, Nueva Leon and others the ground has as yet been barely prospected for mines. The increasing mineral output of the country represents the rapid growth and development of the mining industry, and where one property may be found producing freely at the height of its prosperity a hundred have been recently discovered and are being prospected with ample prom-

a hundred have been recently discovered and are being prospected with ample promise for the future.

The mining laws of Mexico are admirable in their simplicity and justice. This is an easy country to do business in. All rights are fully protected, taxes are minimized and everything is done to encourage the development and solid wealth of each and development. The state legislatures are every district. The state legislatures and local authorities are friendly to the mire owner, be he native or foreigner, and nearly all of them are of the latter class, and any local legislation within reason can be secured to improve mining facilities. Increase in Railways.

The industrial development of Mexico is shown in the fact that in less than twentyfive years the railroad mileage has increastonnage of these railroads has increased in still greater proportion, and rates charged for traffic compare favorably with any section of the United States. A striking feature of Mexico's industrial growth is shown in the fact that the post office handled about ten million pieces of mail in 1893 and last year handled nearly one hundred and twenty million pieces. While in the past seven years the export duties have remained about the same in amount collected by the government, the receipts from import duties have risen from \$15,000,000 to \$28,000,000. In five years the telegraph tolls collected increased from \$600,000 to over one million dollars. Nearly all of these items have a direct bearing upon the industrial growth of the country, for there is no other cause to which this increase can be assigned. in still greater proportion, and rates charg-

Need of Greater School Facilities. Education is compulsory throughout the republic, though it is much hampered by a ack of facilities due to inadequate financial resources on the part of the federal and local governments, and also to the and local governments, and also to the fact that the ruling class is not yet fully alive to the value of education among the poorer and more dependent people. The general condition of the latter class in Mexico has improved greatly in the past decade, especially in their earning power. The average wages paid to the natives in Mexico ten years ago was about 18 cents a day. The average wages throughout the republic last year was 65 cents a day, a fact of tremendous significance in summing up the general condition of the people.

Top Coat

Open late tonight.

Weather. Top Coats are selling

briskly. This is the weather that emphasizes the need of one.

Those "broad-shouldered," "jaunty" coats that you see about town are the "Eiseman make." \$7.50 to \$25 instead

of \$10 to \$35—because the making was done at our own factory. Most of the Spring

Suits are in. Don't think of buying either Suit or Top Coat until you see what we are showing.

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As a remedy for the ills of Spring, as well as a Spring remedy, Abbey's Effervescent Salt is without an equal; it cures all troubles arising from a disordered stomach. All druggists, or by

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Shortage in Crops.

Northern Mexico is periodically afflicted with a shortage in the staple crops, corr and cotton, and during the past year not over one-half a crop of grain has been harvested. When the shortage is very extensive the Mexican government has been in the habit of suspending the import duty upon grain and thus allowing a supply to enter from the United States. This will not be done this year, as the country can subsist on what it has, and it is thought that it would be unjust to those having grain for sale to bring them into competi-tion with the American product to supply the needs of the minority.

For those whe follow mining as a pro-fession and who can secure the necessary

backing, Mexico presents an alluring field of endeavor. For those who are ready to of endeavor. For those who are ready to undertake large agricultural enterprises with unlimited capital at their command, the fertile valley lands upon which water can be placed for irrigation present great opportunities. For those who have articles for sale suitable for the Mexican trade this country is still an open field. For those who aspire to become financiers and to control large interests through renand to control large interests through ren-dering assistance to others in the shape of money, Mexico offers chances for several Napoleons, in government and individual directions. For those who are capable of serving the financial, industrial commercial, railroad or mining interest in export capacity, Mexico offers many op-portunities which, if properly utilized, can lead to fame and fortune. It is not a country for a poor man without special information of salable character.

information of salable character.

Ancient as Mexico is, as many centuries are included in the history of her people, modern Mexico is the creation of the last quarter of a century. Should her growth be proportionate, and there is no reason to doubt but that it will, the results in evidence today will seem but the merest beginning twenty-five years from now in the light of what will then have been accomplished.

J. D. WHELPLEY.

Gift to the Battle Ship Rhode Island In answer to an inquiry from Representimenial to be given by his state to the battle ship Rhode Island, Secretary Long has replied as follows: "I would not suggest a silver service as a gift from the state of Rhode Island to the battle ship named for it. Such a ser-

the battle ship named for it. Such a service must necessarily be kept inclosed, and my idea of a proper memorial is something which everybody can see. The best one I know of is that given by the commonwealth of Massachusetts to the battle ship Massachusetts—a bronze figure of victory in front of the forward turret. I think west Virginia has in mind a bronze reproduction of the coat of arms of that state. I think it would be well to appoint a committee of two or three with a view to consultation with some good artist. Was not Commodore Perry a native of Rhode Island? If so a statue of him or bas-relief would be worth considering."

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